

Magneto-intersubband oscillations in two dimensional systems with energy spectrum split due to spin-orbit interaction

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In the present paper we study magneto-intersubband oscillations (MISO) in HgTe/Hg_{1-x}Cd_xTe single quantum well with “inverted” and “normal” spectra and in conventional In_{1-x}Ga_xAs/In_{1-y}Al_yAs quantum wells with normal band ordering. For all the cases when two branches of the spectrum arise due to spin-orbit splitting, the mutual arrangement of the antinodes of the Shubnikov-de Haas oscillations and the maxima of MISO occurs opposite to that observed in double quantum wells and in wide quantum wells with two subbands occupied and does not agree with the theoretical predictions. A “toy” model is supposed that explain qualitatively this unusual result.

I. INTRODUCTION

The magnetic field (B) normal to the plane of a two-dimensional gas is responsible for the Landau quantization of the spectrum and, as a result, for oscillations of the transverse resistivity (ρ_{xx}) at low temperatures, known as the Shubnikov-de Haas (SdH) oscillations. The oscillating part of ρ_{xx} is given by the well known expression [1]

$$\frac{\Delta\rho^{SdH}}{\rho_D} = 2\frac{\Delta\nu}{\nu_0}\mathcal{F}\left(\frac{2\pi^2k_BT}{\hbar\omega_c}\right), \quad (1)$$

where ρ_D and ν_0 stand for resistivity and density of states in zero magnetic field, respectively, $\mathcal{F}(x) = x/\sinh x$, $\omega_c = eB/m$, m is the effective mass, and

$$\frac{\Delta\nu}{\nu_0} = -2\delta \cos\left(\frac{2\pi f}{B}\right) \quad (2)$$

with $\delta = \exp(-2\pi\gamma/\hbar\omega_c)$, where γ is the broadening of the Landau levels. As seen the SdH oscillations are periodical in the reciprocal magnetic field and their frequency is determined by the electron density (n) and the degree of degeneracy of the Landau levels (s); $f = n/s \times 2\pi\hbar/e$ (see, e.g., Ref. [2]).

In systems in which two branches of the energy spectrum are occupied, in addition to oscillations with the frequencies f_1 and f_2 determined by the electron densities in these branches n_1 and n_2 , the oscillations at the difference frequency ($f_1 - f_2$) appear due to transitions between these branches (see [3–5] and references therein). They are named magneto-intersubband oscillations (MISO). These two branches can be, e.g., the two subbands of spatial quantization in a relatively wide quantum well (QW) or two subbands belonging to different quantum wells in a double quantum well heterostructures. Such oscillations were widely studied both theoretically [6–9] and experimentally in various semiconductor

structures [10–15]. Theoretically they can be described by the following expression [12]

$$\frac{\Delta\rho_{xx}^{MISO}}{\rho_D} = \delta_1\delta_2\frac{1}{\tau_{12}}2\frac{n_1\tau_1 + n_2\tau_2}{n_1 + n_2}\cos\left[\frac{2\pi(f_1 - f_2)}{B}\right], \quad (3)$$

where $1/\tau_{12} = W_{12}$ is the probability of transitions between states of different branches averaged over scattering angles, and $1/\tau_1$ and $1/\tau_2$ are the scattering rates which includes both intrasubband and intersubband scattering for the branches 1 and 2, respectively, $\rho_D = (\rho_1^{-1} + \rho_2^{-1})^{-1}$, and $\rho_1 = m_1/e^2n_1\tau_1$, $\rho_2 = m_2/e^2n_2\tau_2$.

Thus, the total resistivity oscillations are as follows

$$\frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho_D} = \frac{\Delta\rho_1^{SdH}}{\rho_1}\frac{\rho_D}{\rho_1} + \frac{\Delta\rho_2^{SdH}}{\rho_2}\frac{\rho_D}{\rho_2} + \frac{\Delta\rho_{xx}^{MISO}}{\rho_D}. \quad (4)$$

In the case of $\gamma_1 \simeq \gamma_2 = \gamma$, $m_1 \simeq m_2 = m$, and $\rho_1 \simeq \rho_2 = \rho$ the sum of the first two terms can be represented in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta\rho^{SdH}}{\rho_D} &= \frac{\Delta\rho_1^{SdH}}{2\rho} + \frac{\Delta\rho_2^{SdH}}{2\rho} \\ &\simeq -\mathcal{F}\delta\left[\cos\left(\frac{2\pi f_1}{B}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi f_2}{B}\right)\right] \\ &= -2\mathcal{F}\delta\cos\left[\frac{\pi(f_1 - f_2)}{B}\right]\cos\left[\frac{\pi(f_1 + f_2)}{B}\right] \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

which at $f_1 \neq f_2$ describes the beatings of the SdH oscillations.

Expressions (3) and (5) show that the magnetic fields corresponding to antinodes of SdH oscillations should coincide with the magnetic fields of the maxima of MISO.

Namely such a mutual position of MISO and antinodes is observed in all the cases mentioned above. As an example we show the magnetoresistance oscillations in double quantum well heterostructure from Ref. [6] in Fig. 1(a).

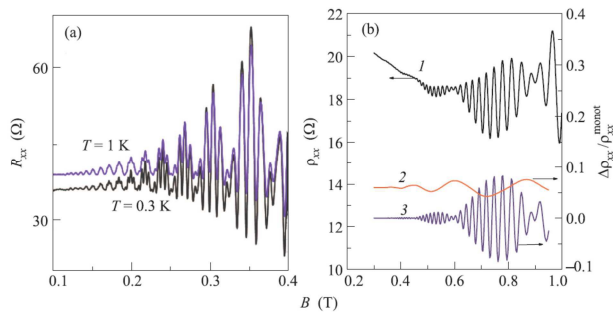


Figure 1. (Color online) (a) The magnetoresistance of the GaAs double quantum well with $d_{QW} = 14$ nm and $d_{\text{barrier}} = 1.4$ nm from Ref. [6]. (b) The magnetoresistance of the HgTe single quantum well of 10 nm width grown on (013) GaAs substrate for $n = 8.7 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, $T = 4$ K from Ref. [16]. The curve 1 is experimental, the curves 2 and 3 are the low- and high-frequency components, respectively, obtained by the decomposition of the experimental dependence 1 as described in Section III.

It is clearly seen that the low-frequency oscillations (these are MISO) are observed in low fields. With an increase in the magnetic field, high-frequency SdH oscillations with amplitude beats are superimposed on these oscillations, and the antinodes of the high-frequency oscillations correspond to the MISO maxima.

However, recently [16] an opposite mutual position of the antinodes of the SdH and MISO oscillations was observed in HgTe single QW with a width of 10 nm grown on substrate of (013) orientation [see Fig. 1(b)]. In general, they have only one important difference from those shown in Fig. 1(a); the magnetic fields corresponding to the antinodes of the high-frequency oscillations correspond to the minima of MISO. For clarity, in Fig. 1(b) we show separately the low- and high-frequency oscillations (lower curves) obtained by the decomposition of the experimental curve (the procedure of decomposition and analysis are described below).

The quantum wells in heterostructures HgTe/Cd_xHg_{1-x}Te have a number of unusual properties compared to quantum wells based on semiconductors with non-zero band gap. The reason for this is inverted order of Γ_6 and Γ_8 band in bulk HgTe in which Γ_6 band, forming a conduction band in conventional semiconductors, is located below the Γ_8 band, which forms the valence band. Such arrangement leads to features of the energy spectrum of two-dimensional carriers, knowledge of which is required for reliable interpretation of all phenomena in structures with HgTe quantum wells.

The energy spectrum of HgTe quantum wells is complicated and depends strongly on the quantum well width (d). For $d < d_c \simeq 6.3$ nm, the conduction band is formed from electron states and the states of the light hole [17–21]. This type of the spectrum is named “normal”. At $d > d_c$, the conduction band is formed from the heavy-hole states and such type of the spectrum is named “inverted” [22].

Table I. The parameters of heterostructures under study

#	QW material	structure	d (nm)	n^a (cm^{-2})	orientation
1	HgTe	100623	18	1.15×10^{11}	(100)
2	HgTe	091228	14	1.6×10^{11}	(211)
3	HgTe	150220	4.6	1.6×10^{11}	(013)
4	InGaAs	A1-849	30	3.5×10^{11}	(100)

^a At $V_g = 0$.

Let us return to the features of MISO in HgTe QW, shown in Fig. 1(b). Besides the fact that the MISO which is shown in this figure was observed in a quantum well with an “inverted” spectrum, two branches of the spectrum in it appeared due to strong spin-orbit (SO) splitting [16]. Magneto-intersubband oscillations for the case of strong SO coupling were theoretically considered in Refs. [23, 24]. There was obtained that the magnetic fields corresponding to antinodes of SdH oscillations should coincide with the maxima position of MISO also.

Thus, the reason that leads to the unusual mutual position of the antinodes of the SdH oscillations and the MISO remains unclear. This may be a low symmetry of the substrate, the “inverted” spectrum, a gapless spectrum of the parent material of the quantum well.

In this paper we present the results of the experimental investigations of the magneto-intersubband oscillations in HgTe/Hg_{1-x}Cd_xTe single quantum well with the “inverted” and “normal” spectra and in conventional In_{1-x}Ga_xAs/In_{1-y}Al_yAs quantum wells with normal band ordering.

The paper is organized as follows. The samples and experimental conditions are described in the next section. The experimental results and their analysis for the HgTe and In_{1-x}Ga_xAs based QWs are presented in Sections III and IV, respectively. Section V is devoted to the discussion of possible reasons for unusual mutual position of antinodes and maxima of MISO and interpretation of the data obtained within the framework of the simple phenomenological model. The conclusions are given in Section VI.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

Our samples with the HgTe quantum wells were realized on the basis of HgTe/Hg_{1-x}Cd_xTe ($x = 0.39 - 0.6$) heterostructures grown by the molecular beam epitaxy on a GaAs substrate with the different surface orientations [25]. The sample with In_{0.75}Ga_{0.25}As/In_{0.75}Al_{0.25}As quantum well was grown on the (001) GaAs semi-insulating substrate. The parameters of the structures under study are presented in the Table I.

The samples were mesa etched into standard Hall bars of 0.5 mm width and the distance between the potential probes was 0.5 mm. To change and control the carrier density in the quantum well, the field-effect transistors

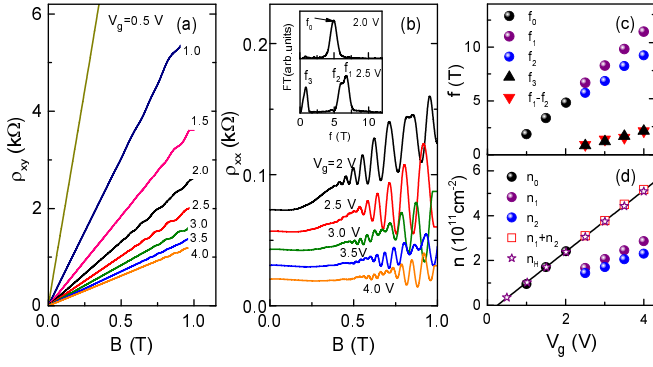


Figure 2. (Color online) (a) and (b) The magnetic field dependences of ρ_{xy} and ρ_{xx} , respectively, for the structure 1 with substrate orientation (100) at some gate voltages V_g , $T = 4$ K. Each curve for $V_g < 4.0$ V in panel (b) is shifted up by the value of 0.01 kΩ relative to the previous curve. The inset in (b) shows the Fourier spectrum of $\rho_{xx}(B^{-1})$ for the two gate voltages. (c) The gate voltage dependence of the Fourier maxima positions. (d) The gate voltage dependences of the electron densities in split subbands and the total electron density obtained as described in the text.

were fabricated with parylene as an insulator and aluminium as a gate electrode. For each heterostructure, several samples were fabricated and studied. All measurements were carried out using the DC technique in the linear response regime at $T = (1.3 \dots 10.0)$ K within the magnetic field range $(-2.0 \dots 2.0)$ T.

III. MISO IN THE MERCURY TELLURIDE QUANTUM WELLS

We begin our analysis with the results obtained for the structure 1. This structure has an inverted spectrum, but unlike the structure, the results for which are shown in Fig. 1(b), it was grown on a substrate with orientation (100). To characterize the structure, the magnetic field dependences of ρ_{xy} and ρ_{xx} for some gate voltages are presented in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b), respectively. As seen the dependences $\rho_{xy}(B)$ are linear for $B < 0.5$ T, and the Hall density $n_H = -1/eR_H(0.2 \text{ T})$ increases linearly with increasing V_g as shown in Fig. 2(d). The oscillations of $\rho_{xx}(B)$ are visible starting from $B \simeq (0.3 - 0.4)$ T. The Fourier analysis of the oscillations shows that the oscillations of only one frequency f_0 are observed at $V_g < 2$ V [see the inset in Fig. 2(b) and Fig. 2(c)]. The electron density found from this frequency under assumption of twofold degeneracy of the Landau levels $n_0 = f_0 \times e/\pi\hbar$ coincides with the Hall density [see Fig. 2(d)].

With the growing gate voltage, at $V_g > 2$ V, the beating of the high-frequency oscillations and the appearance of the low-frequency oscillations are observed. Therewith the Fourier spectra exhibit three components with the frequencies f_1 , f_2 , and f_3 [see the inset in Fig. 2(b) and Fig. 2(c)]. They can be much better

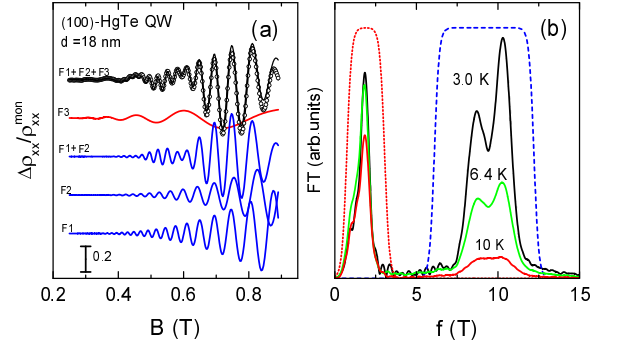


Figure 3. (Color online) (a) The oscillating part of the $\rho_{xx}(B)$ for the structure 1 for $V_g = 3.5$ V, $T = 3.0$ K (circles). The electron density and mobility are equal to $n_H = 4.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $\mu = 4.6 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$, respectively. The curves are the results of data analysis (see the text). (b) The Fourier spectra of the oscillations for the different temperatures (the solid lines) and the bandpass filters (the dotted and dashed lines) used to separate the low- and high-frequency components.

resolved if one treats the oscillating part of resistivity $\Delta\rho_{xx}(B) = \rho_{xx}(B) - \rho_{xx}^{\text{mon}}(B)$, where $\rho_{xx}^{\text{mon}}(B)$ is the monotonic part of $\rho_{xx}(B)$. The written is illustrated by Fig. 3(a) in which we plot $\Delta\rho_{xx}(B)/\rho_{xx}^{\text{mon}}(B)$ for $V_g = 3.5$ V ($n_H = 4.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) and by Fig. 3(b) which shows the Fourier spectra of these oscillations obtained in the low magnetic field, $B < 0.85$ T, before onset of the quantum Hall effect regime.

The sum of densities n_1 and n_2 found from f_1 and f_2 under assumption of nondegeneracy of Landau levels ($n_{1,2} = f_{1,2} \times e/2\pi\hbar$), shown by squares in Fig. 2(d) coincides with the Hall density. This is clear indication of the fact that the splitting of the Fourier spectra observed at $n > 2.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ is a consequence of the SO splitting of the spectrum, and n_1 and n_2 are the electron densities in the split subbands.

The origin of low-frequency oscillations with the frequency f_3 becomes clear from the Fig. 2(c), which demonstrates that f_3 is equal to $f_1 - f_2$. This shows that the low-frequency oscillations are a consequence of intersubband transitions. This conclusion is also supported by the temperature dependence of the amplitude of these oscillations, which, as the theory predicts, decreases significantly slower with the increasing temperature than the amplitudes of the oscillations with the frequencies f_1 and f_2 [see Fig. 3(b)].

Thus, MISO in our structure arise due to transition between two single-“spin” branches of the energy spectrum split due to the SO interaction.

To determine the frequencies and amplitudes of the different oscillation components more accurately, we used the bandpass filtering as shown in Fig. 3(b). Then, applying the inverse Fourier transformation we obtained the oscillations corresponding to f_3 frequency [the curve F3 in Fig. 3(a)] and superposition of oscillations with two higher frequencies f_1 and f_2 [the curve labeled as F1+F2

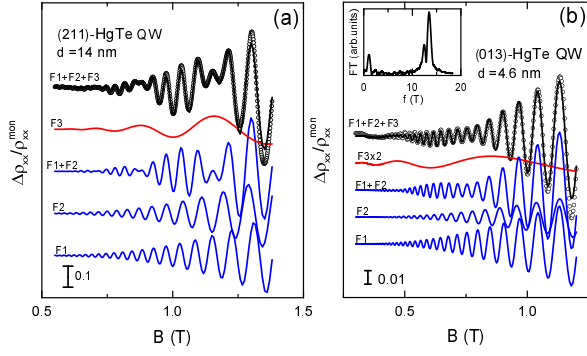


Figure 4. (Color online) (a) Oscillation part of ρ_{xx} (circles) for the structure 2 with substrate orientation (211) and the results of the data analysis, $n_H = 8.3 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, $\mu = 3.6 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$. (b) The analogous data as in the panel (a) for the structure 3 with $d = 4.6 \text{ nm} < d_c$, $n_H = 6.4 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, $\mu = 0.48 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$. The inset shows the Fourier spectrum of the oscillations.

in Fig. 3(a)]. Finally, the oscillation curve F1+F2 was fitted to the sum of two Lifshits-Kosevich formulas [1];

$$\frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \beta_i \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi\gamma_i}{\hbar\omega_c^i}\right) \times \mathcal{F}\left(\frac{2\pi^2 k_B T}{\hbar\omega_c^i}\right) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi f_i}{B} + \phi_i\right). \quad (6)$$

The fitting parameters were two frequencies determined by the electron densities $f_i = n_i \times 2\pi\hbar/e$, two damping parameters γ_i , two prefactors β_i , and two phases of oscillations ϕ_i . The quality of the fitting procedure is illustrated by Fig. 3(a). Although this fitting procedure involves such a large number of the fitting parameters, it gives an unambiguous result on the electron densities n_1 and n_2 . The n_1 and n_2 values found with this data treatment are shown in Fig. 2(d) by the balls.

As seen in Fig. 3(a), in the structure 1 with the orientation (100), the magnetic fields of antinodes of the high-frequency oscillations coincide with the MISO minima, just as in the structure with the orientation (013) which oscillations are shown in Fig. 1(b) [16]. Such a mutual position of antinodes and MISO minima is observed for all the electron densities, where SO splitting manifests itself well. Analogous results were obtained for the structure 2 with orientation (211) [see Fig. 4(a)].

Thus, in all the structures with “inverted” spectrum ($d > d_c$) with different orientations, (100), (211), and (013), the antinode positions of SdH oscillations coincide with that of the MISO minima. The question arises: is this not due to the fact that the spectrum is inverted in these structures?

To find out this, a structure with the “normal” spectrum was studied also. The results obtained by the same data processing in structure 3 with $d = 4.6 \text{ nm} < d_c$ are presented in Fig. 4(b). The beating of oscillations is clearly evident in this case also, however, the amplitude in the nodes remains quite large. This is due to the

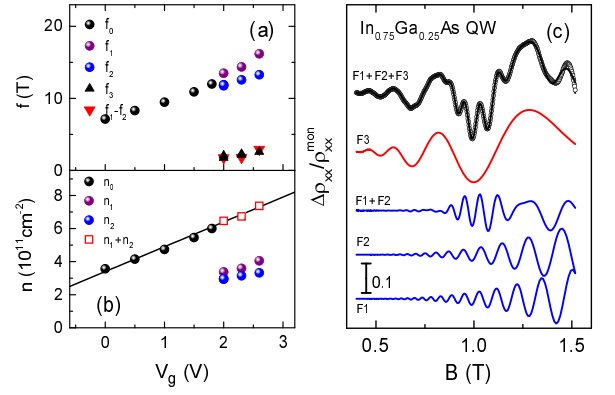


Figure 5. (Color online) (a) and (b) The gate voltage dependences of the Fourier maxima positions and oscillation frequencies and electron densities, respectively, found from SdH oscillations as described in Section III for $\text{In}_{0.75}\text{Ga}_{0.25}\text{As}$ QW (the sample 4), $T = 1.3 \text{ K}$. (c) The oscillation part of the magnetoresistance (the circles) and its decomposition. $n_H = 6.2 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, $\mu = 1.67 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$.

fact that the amplitudes of the two high-frequency oscillations noticeably differ [see the inset and compare the curves F1 and F2 in Fig. 4(b)]. Nevertheless, it can be argued that in this structure the positions of antinodes in magnetic field are close to minima of MISO again.

Therefore, to understand whether the MISO feature in the HgTe quantum wells is related to the feature of the spectra HgTe wells or to the fact that two branches of the spectrum arise due to spin-orbit splitting, it is useful to study MISO in a structure based on the semiconductor with a normal band ordering.

IV. MISO IN INDIUM-GALLIUM ARSENIDE QUANTUM WELL

In order to verify that the discussed mutual positions of the nodes in the SdH oscillations and maxima of MISO does not relate to the features of the energy spectrum of the quantum wells of the gapless HgTe semiconductor, we studied the QW of the narrow-gap $\text{In}_{0.75}\text{Ga}_{0.25}\text{As}$ semiconductor. The bulk $\text{In}_{0.75}\text{Ga}_{0.25}\text{As}$ has normal order of the bands with $E_g = E_{\Gamma_6}(k=0) - E_{\Gamma_8}(k=0) \simeq 0.7 \text{ eV}$. The gate voltage dependences of the oscillation frequencies and electron densities are shown in Figs. 5(a) and 5(b), respectively. As evident the splitting appears at $V_g \simeq 2.0 \text{ V}$, when the electron density reaches the value $\simeq 6 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. The resistivity oscillations for $V_g = 2.25 \text{ V}$ are shown in Fig. 5(c) by circles. It is clearly seen that the ρ_{xx} oscillations are superposition of the oscillations with low and high frequencies. Further data processing and analysis were the same as described in Section III. The results are shown in Fig. 5(c). It is seen that there are one low-frequency (the curve F3) and two high-frequency components (the curves F1 and F2). The sum of the last two leads to the beating (the curve

labeled as F1+F2). Again, the positions of the antinodes of high-frequency oscillations coincide with the minima of the ρ_{xx} MISO.

Thus, in the structure based on the conventional semiconductors with normal band ordering, in which two branches of the spectrum are formed due to SO interaction, the positions of the antinodes of high-frequency oscillations also coincide with the minima of the magneto-intersubband oscillations.

V. DISCUSSION

The above results show that the relative positions of antinodes and of the MISO maxima in the case when the two energy spectrum branches arise as a result of SO splitting are opposite to that observed in double quantum well structures and in wide quantum wells regardless of the orientation HgTe QW, the type of spectrum (“inverted” or “normal”, i.e., $d > d_c$ or $d < d_c$), the parent materials (normal $\text{In}_{1-x}\text{Ga}_x\text{As}$ or gapless HgTe), and do not agree with that predicted theoretically, Eqs. (1)–(4).

Let us consider which approximations were used to obtain Eqs. (1)–(4). It was assumed that the magnetic field dependence of the energy of the Landau levels is described by a simple semiclassical formula, i.e., the Berry phase is equal to zero. In the structures with a complex energy spectrum, this may be not so. It would seem that the procedure used to separate the contributions of each branch of the spectrum to the oscillations gives their phase values also. However, the cosine arguments in Eq. (6) are determined accurately, but for a large number of Landau levels (i.e., before onset of the quantum Hall effect), the accuracy in the phases ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 is quit low.

The most clear distinction between MISO in the structures studied and MISO predicted by Eqs. (3) and (5) can be demonstrated as follows. As shown in Refs. [5, 14], $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}(B)$ is proportional to the low-frequency part of the product of the densities of states coming from the different branches and oscillating with the frequencies f_1 and f_2 by the probability of transitions between these branches W_{12} . We have shown above that the analysis of the experimental results allows us to obtain the component with frequencies f_1 and f_2 separately [see, e.g., curves F1 and F2 in Fig. 5(c)]. If we multiply these two components and apply the digital filtering we can obtain the low-frequency part of the product which can be compared with the experimental MISO. Here there are no any assumptions because we operate with the experimental data. An example of such a data processing is shown in Fig. 6. As clearly seen the low-frequency component of the product of f_1 and f_2 (the curves 3 and 4) is in antiphase with the MISO observed experimentally (the curve 2). This shows that antiphase results from a peculiarity of transition rate but not from a peculiarity of the densities of states ν_1 and ν_2 .

Naively, one could expect that the nontrivial values of the Berry phases could improve the situation by changing

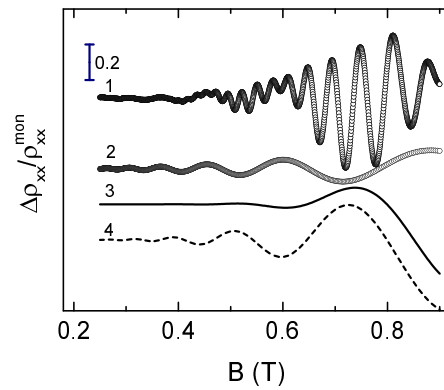


Figure 6. (Color online) Oscillating part of $\rho_{xx}(B)$ (the curve 1) and MISO (the curve 2) in the structure 1 [they are the same curves as in Fig. 3(a)]. The curve 3 is the low-frequency part of the product of the curves 1 and 2 from Fig. 3(a). The curve 4 is the curve 2 multiplied by a factor $0.04 \exp(2.9/B)$ in order to make the low-field oscillations more visible.

the mutual positions of the antinodes and MISO maxima. However, it is not the case. It easy to show that nonzero ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 values, resulting in a shift of the antinodes on the value $(\phi_1 - \phi_2)/2$ in a reciprocal magnetic field, simultaneously result in the phase shift of the MISO maxima on the value $(\phi_1 - \phi_2)$. Thus, the Berry phases are not the cause of the unusual mutual positions of the nodes and maxima of ρ_{xx} MISO.

Another approximation made is the neglect of the dependence of probability of the transitions between the i -th and j -th Landau levels of different branches (W_{ij}) on the detuning from resonance, i.e., on the difference between their energies $\Delta_{ij} = E_i^{(1)} - E_j^{(2)}$. For this reason the transition rate between Landau levels of the different branches equal to $W_{ij}\nu^{(1)}(E_i^{(1)}, B)\nu^{(2)}(E_j^{(2)}, B)$ is maximal in resonance, i.e., when $E_i^{(1)} = E_j^{(2)} = E_F$ [here, $\nu^{(1)}(E_i^{(1)}, B)$ and $\nu^{(2)}(E_j^{(2)}, B)$ are the densities of states of Landau levels of different branches]. In our case, when the two branches arise due to a strong SO coupling, W_{ij} can be sensitive to the detuning energy Δ_{ij} . Indeed, the “spins” that are different in different branches are locked with the momentum of the corresponding branch, and the electron, which transit from the Landau level of one branch to a Landau level of the other one should change both “spin” and “momentum”. The probability of such transitions in the absence of magnetic impurities can be markedly suppressed in resonance.

To assess the consequences of existence of the dependence of W_{ij} on Δ_{ij} in the positions of MISO maxima we consider a purely phenomenological “toy” model. We assume that W_{ij} depends on the energy difference Δ_{ij} as

$$W_{ij} = \frac{1}{\tau_{12}} \left(1 - h \frac{b^2}{\Delta_{ij}^2 + b^2} \right). \quad (7)$$

How, at least qualitatively, can the role of this effect be taken into account? It cannot be taken into account in

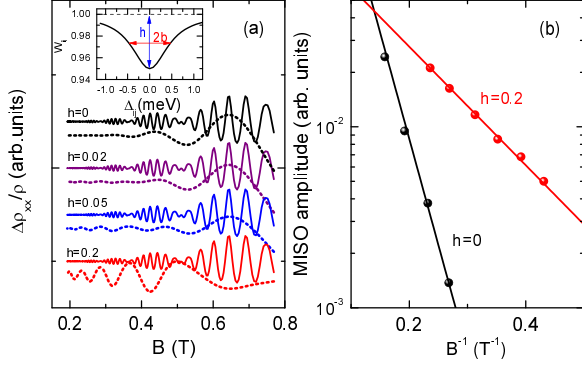


Figure 7. (Color online) (a) The results calculated within the framework of the “toy” model with the following set of parameters; $m = 0.025m_0$, $\alpha = 3.5 \times 10^{-6}$ meV·cm, $b = 0.5$ meV, and $E_F = 42$ meV. The dashed lines are MISO calculated from Eq. (8) for the different h values, the solid curves are the sum of the two components with the frequencies, corresponding to electron densities in split subbands $n_1 = 2.5 \times 10^{11}$ cm $^{-2}$ and $n_2 = 2.0 \times 10^{11}$ cm $^{-2}$. (b) The B^{-1} dependence of the MISO amplitudes for the two values of h parameter.

the commonly used expression, Eq. (3), since it was obtained as a result of summing over the Landau levels under the assumption that W_{ij} does not depend on the difference in their energies.

In order to take into account the dependence of W_{ij} on Δ_{ij} , one should return to the original expression for the $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}$ namely to summing over the Landau levels. As already mentioned above the oscillation part of $\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}(B)$ is proportional to the low-frequency component (LFC) of the product of the probability W_{ij} by the oscillating parts of the densities of the initial and final states, i.e., it can be written in the following form:

$$\frac{\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}}{\rho D} = \frac{\mathcal{K}}{\nu_0^2} \sum_i \left\{ \nu^{(1)}(E_i^{(1)}, B) \times \sum_j \nu^{(2)}(E_j^{(2)}, B) W_{ij}(E_i^{(1)} - E_j^{(2)}) \right\} \Bigg|_{\text{LFC}} \quad (8)$$

where $\nu(E, B) = eB/2\pi\hbar \times \gamma/\pi[(E - E_F)^2 + \gamma^2]$ is the density of states of a broadened Landau level, $E_N^{(1),(2)} = \hbar\omega_c^{(1),(2)}(N + 1/2) \pm \alpha\sqrt{eB(N + 1/2)/2\hbar}$ with α as the Rashba constant are the energies of the Landau levels, and \mathcal{K} is some coefficient which has dimensions of time. In the specific case, when W_{ij} is independent of energy ($W_{ij} = W_{12} = 1/\tau_{12}$) \mathcal{K} is

$$\mathcal{K} = \frac{n_1\tau_1 + n_2\tau_2}{n_1 + n_2} \quad (9)$$

and Eq. (8) coincides with Eq. (3) for $T = 0$.

In order to demonstrate how the dependence $W_{ij}(\Delta_{ij})$ changes the dependence $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}(B)$, we present the $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}$ vs B curves calculated for several h values in

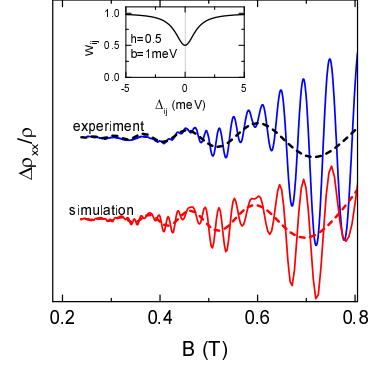


Figure 8. The experimental (for the structure 1) and simulated dependences $\Delta\rho_{xx}(B)$ and $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}(B)$. The inset shows the dependence $W_{ij}(\Delta_{ij})$ used in the simulating procedure. The experimental curve is divided by the temperature damping factor $\mathcal{F}(x)$.

Fig. 7(a). In the same figure the sum of the two high-frequency components corresponding to the electron densities in split subbands are depicted also. When $h = 0$, i.e., the expression Eq. (8) coincides with Eq. (3) for $T = 0$, the positions of the antinodes correspond to the MISO maxima. At $h = 0.02$, the positions of the antinodes correspond to minima of $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}$ in low magnetic fields, $B < 0.5$ T, but in the higher magnetic fields the maximum of $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}$ shifts and corresponds to the antinodes again. At $h = 0.2$, the positions of the antinodes correspond to minima of $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}$ over the whole B range. Note the B^{-1} dependence of the $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}$ amplitudes being exponential for any h values weakens strongly with growing h [see Fig. 7(b)]. The significant weakening of the magnetic field dependence of the amplitude takes place at the presence of even a weak dependence of W_{ij} on Δ_{ij} both for positive and for negative h values.

In Fig. 8, we compare the dependences $\Delta\rho_{xx}(B)$ measured on the structure 1 at $n = 4.5 \times 10^{11}$ cm $^{-2}$ [Fig. 3(a)] and reduced to zero temperature with that calculated within the framework of the “toy” model with the use of the following parameters; $m = 0.025m_0$ (the experimental value), $\gamma = 1.5$ meV, $\alpha = 5.7 \times 10^{-6}$ meV·cm, and $\mathcal{K}/\tau_{12} = 1$ [26]. As seen this simple phenomenological model describes the experimental data quit well. A similar agreement between the experimental and calculated dependences is observed for all the structures under study.

At this point, it worth emphasizing that we do not believe that the values of the parameters h and b responsible in our “toy” model for antiresonance character of the Δ_{ij} dependence of W_{ij} have a physical meaning. We just want to demonstrate that this dependence radically changes MISO. Obviously, the microscopic model should be developed to analyze the data quantitatively.

VI. CONCLUSION

The magneto-intersubband oscillations (MISO) have been experimentally studied in the single quantum wells based on the gapless semiconductor HgTe and on the conventional narrow-gap semiconductor $\text{In}_{0.75}\text{Ga}_{0.25}\text{As}$. The HgTe quantum well grown on substrates of different orientations with different quantum well widths corresponding both to “inverted” and to “normal” band ordering are investigated. It has been experimentally established that the electron energy spectrum in all these cases is split due to spin-orbit interaction, therewith the mutual positions of the MISO minima and antinodes of the SdH oscillations in the magnetic field are opposite to that observed in the double quantum wells or in the wide quantum wells with two subbands occupied. We assume that the unusual mutual positions of the MISO extrema and the SdH oscillation antinodes originate from the dependence of the probability of transitions between the Landau levels of different branches on the difference in their energies. The “toy” model allowing us to take this effect into account is considered. It has been shown that even a slight decrease in the transition probability

in the resonance of the Landau levels belonging to different split branches leads to a significant change in the mutual position of the MISO and antinodes of the SdH oscillations and, at reasonable values of the parameters, gives a good agreement with the experimental dependences of the oscillations $\rho_{xx}(B)$. We have also shown that even weak Δ_{ij} dependence of the transition probability changes the magnetic field dependence of the MISO amplitude that should be taken into account under determining the quantum relaxation time from the magnetooscillation experiments.

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- ²⁶ The value of the parameter $\mathcal{K}/\tau_{12} = 1$, at first glance, indicates that the model is inapplicable, because the mixing of states of the branches 1 and 2 is so great that separate

oscillations from these branches should not be observed. In fact, when W_{ij} depends on Δ_{ij} , the meaning of the prefactor \mathcal{K} introduced in Eq. (8) changes, it is not more equal to the average relaxation time $(n_1\tau_1 + n_2\tau_2)/(n_1 + n_2)$.